



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

West Ends Paris Talks. The foreign ministers of the U.S., Britain, France & West Germany announced Apr. 30 that they had reached "complete agreement" on Western strategy to be followed in forthcoming East-West Geneva talks on Germany & Berlin.

Ending 2 days of talks in Paris, U.S. State Secy. Herter and Foreign Mins. Lloyd of Britain, Couve de Murville of France & von Brentano of West Germany reaffirmed "their willingness to enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union with a view to establishing a just & durable peace in Europe." But they made clear that until an agreement was reached with the USSR on Germany & Europe, the West was determined "to maintain the freedom of the people of West Berlin and the rights & obligations there of the Allied powers." [See p. 133D3]

The Western "package plan" on Berlin, German unity & European security was presented to the NATO Permanent Council May 2 by French Foreign Min. Couve de Murville. It was approved informally by all 15 member states. [See p. 106B1]

(An estimated 550,000 West Berliners, led by Mayor Willi Brandt,* turned out May 1 for a "Berlin will remain free" rally said to have been the city's largest popular demonstration since World War II. 500,000 East Berliners simultaneously attended Communist May Day ceremonies in which East German troops paraded before CP Secy. Walter Ulbricht, Gen. Matvei V. Zakharov, Soviet commander in East Germany, & Marshal

* Brandt, who recently had visited Britain & the Scandinavian countries to seek support for the maintenance of West Berlin, had told the London Foreign Press Assn. Apr. 21 that he favored closer study by the West of Polish Foreign Min. Rapacki's plan for military disengagement in central Europe. Brandt urged reconsideration of "international military dispositions from time to time" to see if "gradual changes can be made without weakening the overall security system of the West." He told West Berliners May 1: "We are only a few millions, and we have no weapons. But we have the right to live & to work in freedom. We will not allow this right to be taken from us." The West Berlin rally also was addressed by UAW Pres. Walter Reuther.

Peng Teh-huai, Communist Chinese defense minister.)

'Ike' Sees Summit Talks. Pres. Eisenhower conceded May 5 that an East-West summit meeting was a "foregone conclusion" provided that "anything"—presumably foreign ministers talks scheduled for May 11 in Geneva—gave "enlarged hope for decreasing tensions in the world."

Mr. Eisenhower had been briefed by Herter May 2 on results of the Western foreign ministers' meeting in Paris. The President expressed the hope that there would be "some progress" at the Geneva talks, but he apparently did not rule out a summit meeting if the Geneva meetings failed to produce substantial East-West agreement. The President indicated that his heightened willingness to enter summit talks was due partially to the fact that "within the Soviet regime there is only one man who can talk authoritatively"—Premier Khrushchev. [See pp. 97D2, 90E1, 81B1, 57F3]

The President had told his Apr. 29 news conference that although "a great many different approaches" might be made toward easing tension in central Europe, the U.S. would "not desert 2 million free people" in West Berlin or abandon its "rights to discharge the responsibilities that are still ours."

(Eisenhower Admin. officials confirmed May 5 that a U.S. visit by Premier Khrushchev, ostensibly to open the Soviet Exposition in New York in June, was being considered favorably. The White House had announced Apr. 16 that Vice Pres. Nixon would go to the USSR to open the American National Exhibition in Moscow July 25.)

Lloyd Sees 'Cold War' End. British Foreign Secy. Lloyd predicted May 4 that "just a little progress" in the approaching talks with the USSR could bring a turning of the "tide" in the effort to end the "cold war." Lloyd, to represent Britain at the East-West foreign ministers' talks in Geneva, asserted that East & West now realized it was in their "common interest" to negotiate & avoid war. Lloyd said that Britain was "firm on essentials but [was] prepared to be flexible about details & to be patient in negotiations." [See p. 134G1, B1]

Montgomery Sees Khrushchev. Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery flew to Moscow Apr. 27 for talks with Premier Khrushchev as a private British subject. Montgomery, 71, met with Khrushchev & Gen. Vasily D. Sokolovsky, Soviet Chief of Staff, Apr. 29-30 and received a personal message from Khrushchev for British

Week in Headlines

International

Western foreign ministers ended Paris talks, agreed on strategy for East-West conference.

U.S. halted high-altitude flights in Berlin corridor; USSR denied U.S. had a right to them, warned they were "dangerous."

UAR Pres. Nasser charged Red plot vs. Arab unity.

United States

Political controversy ended with Claire Boothe Luce resigning as ambassador to Brazil.

President exempted Canada from U.S. oil import curbs.

Congress minority narrowly upheld REA bill veto.

Commerce Secy. Strauss fought Senate critics in effort to win Senate confirmation.

Prime Min. Macmillan. Montgomery, who refused to disclose the nature of his conversations with Soviet leaders, told newsmen on his return to London May 2 that he now saw "a gleam of light at the end of the tunnel."

(Montgomery, in a filmed interview presented Apr. 28 by CBS-TV, had criticized the U.S.' postwar leadership of the West as "intermittent," "rather suspect," & "not as good as it might be." Montgomery asserted that U.S. foreign policy had been hampered by a "lack of decision at the top level" and by the fact that Pres. Eisenhower, ex-State Secy. Dulles & State Secy. Herter "aren't very well, very fit." Interviewed by CBS' Edward R. Murrow & Charles Collingwood in Britain, Montgomery said that the U.S. had "quite a bit to learn" to equal Britain's "experience of the centuries" in foreign leadership. He apologized "unreservedly" May 1 for any offense given by the interview.) [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 369G3, 336E2, 165G3]

Reds Vs. High Berlin Flights. The Soviet Govt. rejected American arguments against a ceiling on Western military flights to Berlin Apr. 28 and warned that continuance of high-altitude flights by U.S. planes would be "dangerous." A Soviet note disputed American contentions that the Soviet-imposed ceiling of 10,000 ft. on Berlin flights had no basis in Allied agreements establishing Western air corridors to Berlin.

Washington officials reported Apr. 30 that high-altitude flights in the Berlin air corridors had been suspended on orders of the State & Defense Depts. to prevent any further incidents. [See pp. 125F3, 113B1]

Khrushchev Vs. Western Plan. Premier Khrushchev indicated May 5 that the USSR would reject the Western "package plan" for German reunification when East-West foreign ministers' talks opened in Geneva. Khrushchev told a group of West German Social Democratic newsmen visiting Moscow that the USSR would

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes



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press for approval of its proposals for a German peace treaty. He reiterated that if the Western powers refused to accept the Soviet proposal, the USSR "will settle these questions with East Germany and will sign a separate peace treaty."

Khrushchev urged that the West accept a summit conference even if the foreign ministers' meetings "fail to produce any remarkable progress." He said that the USSR would agree to retention of "token forces of the Western powers . . . in Berlin" even if it signed a separate East German peace treaty. He urged that the West accept a "new status" for Berlin "guaranteed by the United Nations" and free from interference by "East German authorities." [See p. 134A2]

The Soviet Govt. newspaper Izvestia denounced the Western "package plan" for Germany & European security May 3 as an attempt to complicate negotiations & "hamper an agreed solution on a peace treaty."

Senators Decline Geneva Role. An invitation issued Apr. 23 for ranking members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee to accompany State Secy. Herter to East-West talks in Geneva was declined Apr. 25 by Committee Chrmn. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.). Fulbright & Herter said they had agreed to postpone any Congressional participation in East-West talks on Germany until a later stage. Fulbright was said to have opposed the Herter invitation on grounds that bipartisan Congressional participation & support would be more necessary when the East-West talks reached the heads-of-Govt. level.

Fulbright, commenting on testimony by Herter before the Foreign Relations Com. May 5, said that the East-West meeting in Geneva might be "the beginning of negotiations that may go on for a long time." He described Herter as "not particularly optimistic but not completely without hope" about the Geneva talks.

In a major policy address to the Senate, Fulbright had called Mar. 16 for Western study of the possible disengagement of NATO & Warsaw Pact forces in central Europe as a "negotiable point." "In Germany," he said, "both sides, each bristling with nuclear weapons," face each other "across an unrealistic boundary." If "both were to move back an equal distance—however slight the distance—the possibility of war, especially accidental war, would be reduced." Fulbright opposed the tendency of Western leaders to equate "disengagement" & "negotiations" with "appeasement." He made clear that "under no circumstances will the United States disengage or relocate its forces except in return for . . . an agreement that would benefit the Western Allies at least as much as . . . the Soviet Union." He warned that to be acceptable, any such agreement would have to be "policed" & "effectively monitored." [See p. 134C1]

(In a statement issued Feb. 28, Fulbright had rejected suggestions that the Foreign Relations Committee sponsor a Senate resolution on Ber-

lin. He appealed for Congressional unity during the Berlin crisis and warned against action that would "force the President into a negotiating straitjacket.") [See pp. 81B1, 57F3]

Congressional Republican & Democratic leaders had met with Pres. Eisenhower at the White House Mar. 6 and had pledged bipartisan support for his policy of strength toward Soviet demands on Berlin & Germany. Senate majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.), House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.), Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) & House GOP leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) told newsmen following the meeting that both parties were united in their backing of U.S. policy in the Berlin crisis. Mr. Eisenhower met later the same day with members of the Senate & House Armed Services & Foreign Relations Committees and won similar support.*

The secret talks with Congressional leaders followed a special meeting of the National Security Council Mar. 5 at which, according to Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy, specific measures were planned to deal with any Soviet military threat in Berlin.

(The U.S. Army announced Mar. 18 that a 2d Redstone tactical short-range missile group would be sent to West Germany in April. The first Redstone missile group to be sent to Germany joined the 7th Army in 1958.)

■■■■■■■■■■ MIDDLE EAST ■■■■■■■■■■

'Ike' Urges Iraq Amity. Pres. Eisenhower confirmed Apr. 29 that the U.S. was "very concerned about Iraq" and was eager to do "anything we can do to promote better relations with this country without making other enemies" in the Middle East.

The President said at his Washington news conference that his policy toward Iraq was based on consistent American efforts "to be friends with everybody in the Middle East." He expressed doubt as to whether the Iraqi situation was "the most dangerous" facing the U.S. He acknowledged that U.S. relations with Iraq had been complicated by Iraq's "connections with communism & . . . difficulties with Egypt."

The President said that the U.S. had considered Iraq "one of the most progressive of the countries in the region." He specified that this opinion had been formed "after the revolution . . . that removed the king [Faisal] & the prime minister [Nuri as-Said]."

Questioned as to whether the U.S. was rebuilding good relations with UAR Pres. Nasser as a result of the Iraq crisis, Mr. Eisenhower replied only that the U.S. was "trying to be fair with everybody" and was "not trying to promote personal quarrels" among Mid-Eastern leaders. He said that the U.S. was not prepared "at the moment" to help the UAR in construction of the Aswan Dam. [See p.

* Also present at the White House meetings Mar. 6: Vice Pres. Nixon, Acting State Secy. Herter, Defense Secy. McElroy, CIA Dir. Allen W. Dulles.

134A3; Vol. XVIII, 405F3, 251D3, 226G1]

Kassem on Party Role. Iraqi Premier Kassem told a Communist-led Baghdad May Day rally May 1 that he was opposed to partisan political activity in Iraq until consolidation of his regime. The statement was believed to constitute a rejection of repeated Communist demands for inclusion of Reds in the Iraqi cabinet. Kassem warned that "imperialism" was "trying to create splits by calling for the creation of parochial parties." "The purpose of this is to play one of us off against the other so that the foreigners can sit as spectators."

A manifesto issued Apr. 29 by the Iraqi Communist Party Central Bureau demanded the inclusion of Communists in the Kassem cabinet along with other "loyal democratic parties & forces." The manifesto, published in Baghdad newspapers, called on Kassem to "arm the Popular Resistance Forces & the whole people" and "make a radical purge" of his regime.

Jordan Premier Quits. Premier Samir el-Rifai of Jordan resigned May 5 and was replaced by Hazza Majali, a court minister & ex-premier. Rifai said that his resignation, ostensibly for health reasons, had been submitted only after he had established Jordanian stability "on a solid basis of justice and mutual confidence between the king, people & government." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 164C1]

The new Jordanian Cabinet sworn in May 6: Premier & Foreign Min.—Hazza Majali; Defense & Reconstruction—Anwar Nashashibi; Communications & Justice—Anastas Hananiya; Health—Dr. Jamil Tutunji; National Economy—Khalusi Khleiry; Finance—Hashim Jayoussy; Education—Mohammed Amin Shakhiti; Interior—Wasfy Mirza; Public Works—Yacub Moammar; Agriculture & Social Welfare—Akif Faiz.

King Hussein returned to Jordan May 2 from an 8-week world tour during which he visited the U.S. & Britain. Addressing a London news conference Apr. 20, Hussein had asked for further U.S. & British support for Jordan short of a formal security guarantee. He warned the West to exercise "caution" toward UAR Pres. Nasser's apparent shift against communism. He expressed doubt as to whether Nasser was "fighting communism as a danger" or "because he did not get control of Iraq at the time of the recent [Mosul] coup." [See pp. 99C2, 26E3]

(The arrests of Jordanian CP Secy. Khalil Antone Consul & other Communist leaders were disclosed Apr. 13 by Jordanian security officials.)

(UAR Army spokesmen in Damascus charged Apr. 23 that Jordanian armored cars had attacked Gharoyah, 2 miles inside Syria, killing a policeman & wounding 4 home guardsmen.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 275B3]

Nasser Vs. Red Plot. UAR Pres. Nasser charged Apr. 16 that Arab Communists had plotted to seize Iraq,

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divide Egypt & Syria and establish a "Red Fertile Crescent" in the Middle East with Soviet backing.

Nasser said in an interview for the Indian magazine Blitz: the "Communist master plot" had called for a Communist-dominated federation of Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon & Kuwait, which would insure Soviet access to the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Aqaba & the Indian Ocean; Arab Communists had discussed the plan at the 21st Soviet Communist Party Congress in Moscow and had agreed to use their "iron grip on Iraq" to "organize an all-Arab underground for . . . subversion & sabotage against neighboring Arab countries"; Baghdad was to be "command post of the Communist counter-revolution against Arab nationalism."

Nasser asserted that the "enormous

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Churchill Visit. Ex-British Prime Min. Winston Churchill arrived in Washington May 4 to visit Pres. Eisenhower.

The President & Churchill called on ex-State Secy. John Foster Dulles (who greeted them in a wheel chair) & Gen. George C. Marshall in Walter Reed Army Hospital May 5. (State Secy. Christian A. Herter & aides had visited Dulles May 3 to confer on policies the Western foreign ministers had decided upon at their Paris conference.) [See p. 133D3]

(It was revealed May 4 that ex-Pres. Truman had declined Pres. Eisenhower's invitation to a May 6 White House stag dinner in honor of Churchill and had declined British Amb. Sir Harold Caccia's invitation to join Churchill & Mr. Eisenhower at an Embassy stag dinner May 7. Truman pleaded prior engagements. The President said at his press conference May 5 that "when I send a personal invitation . . . I always make it quite clear . . . that anyone . . . [who] finds it inconvenient [to come] . . . has the right to do so without question, and that I understand." He said questions about "any other connection" would be "strictly personal . . . and that there is nothing to be said about it.") [See Vol. XVIII, p. 408A-C1]

Mrs. Luce Resigns. Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce submitted her resignation May 1 as ambassador to Brazil, and Pres. Eisenhower accepted it "with regret." She said the success of her "delicate" mission to Brazil had been jeopardized by the attacks of Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.). She charged that he had "poisoned" the necessary "climate of goodwill." She pointed out that Morse was "chairman of the Senate subcommittee on affairs of the American republics, to



Wide World

MRS. LUCE

Soviet goodwill built up over 3 years of friendship was lost in less than 3 weeks" with the suppression of the anti-Red revolt attempted by Iraq's Mosul garrison. He charged that Communists had plotted to prevent the merger of Egypt & Syria but that the plebiscite approving the union had "isolated & repudiated" the Communists. Nasser said he "personally" had prevented a Communist coup in Syria in Dec. 1958. [See pp. 99B2, 90D3, 82B1; Vol. XVIII, 422F3]

Israeli-Arab Clashes. Israeli Army spokesmen reported Apr. 28 that 2 Arab infiltrators had been trapped & killed south of Beersheba. An Israeli watchman was killed in the Jerusalem area Apr. 14 & an Israeli fisherman in the Sea of Galilee Apr. 17. [See p. 106E3]

which my mission would be obliged to look for support." "A continuing harassment of my mission, with a view to making his own charges stick, is the natural course the chairman would follow," she declared. "Not . . . I but Brazilian-American policy would be the victim."

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty, announcing the resignation, said Mr. Eisenhower had "told her of his continuing confidence and expressed his hope that she would continue on her assignment."

Morse "commended" Mrs. Luce & the President for the resignation decision. "It is never pleasant to get involved in a controversy such as this, but when I consider it my duty to do so, I shall never flinch," he said.

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) told reporters May 1 that Morse should be "censured" by the Senate for phoning Mrs. Luce's physician about her mental health. He said the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) "was censured for a lot less." Capehart said he might "introduce a censure resolution myself," but he apparently let the matter drop despite a public challenge by Morse to fight it out in the Senate.

Vice Pres. Nixon, in a May 1 statement, called Mrs. Luce's resignation "a great loss" to the U.S. & to "the cause of Latin-American friendship & progress." Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.), who had supported Mrs. Luce in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee & in the Senate, said in Sacramento, Calif. May 1 that he was sorry she had resigned. Brazilian Foreign Min. Francisco Negroao de Lima said in Rio de Janeiro May 1 that he was disappointed that Mrs. Luce had resigned. [See pp. 136D3-137F1]

Pres. Eisenhower May 5 nominated career diplomat John Moors Cabot, 58, a Latin-American affairs expert, to the post Mrs. Luce had vacated as ambassador to Brazil. Cabot, currently ambassador to Colombia, had been ambassador to Mexico & Sweden and Assistant State Secretary for Inter-American Affairs. [See Vol. XVII, p. 140E2]

Canadian Oil Curb Ended. Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 30 exempted Canada,

effective June 1, from U.S. curbs on oil imports. [See p. 109E2-D3]

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 30 nominated C. Douglas Dillon, 49, to be Undersecretary of State. Dillon had been Deputy Undersecretary for Economic Affairs. [See p. 115D1]

Potter Stewart was confirmed as a Supreme Court justice by a 70-17 Senate vote May 5 with only Southern Democrats voting against him. His opponents lauded him for ability & "integrity" but voted against him as favoring racial integration. When questioned before the Senate Judiciary Committee Apr. 9 on the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision, Stewart had said: "I would not like you to vote for me on the assumption . . . that I am dedicated to the cause of overturning that decision—because I am not. I have no prejudgments against that decision whatsoever." Under questioning by Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), Stewart had said the Supreme Court "does make policy" insofar as decisions affect policy. Asked whether the Constitution "has the same meaning as when it was adopted," Stewart replied that "the genius of the framers was that they used words that can be made applicable to a changing & growing society." He indicated that he would follow "precedents that are applicable . . . unless it is shown that the whole basic reason for these precedents has disappeared." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 325C1]

Pres. Eisenhower May 5 nominated Navy Undersecy. William B. Franke to be Navy Secretary, effective July 1, and Asst. Navy Secy. Fred A. Bantz to be Undersecretary. [See p. 37B1]

The Senate May 5 confirmed Henry C. Wallich's appointment as a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. [See p. 135E3]

Mr. Eisenhower May 5 renominated Frederick Stueck for a new 5-year term as an FPC member.

CONGRESS

REA Veto Upheld. The House Apr. 30 voted by 280-146 (274 D. & 6 R. vs. 142 R. & 4 D.) to override Pres. Eisenhower's veto of a bill (S144) to deprive the Agriculture Secretary of control over REA loans. Since this was 4 votes short of the $\frac{2}{3}$ majority needed to override a veto, the House thereby upheld the 138th veto of the 6-year-old Eisenhower Administration. No previous Eisenhower veto had been overridden either, and only 3 others had been challenged. [See p. 135C-G1]

Strauss Hearings. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), testifying against Lewis L. Strauss' confirmation as Commerce Secretary, charged before the Senate Commerce Committee Apr. 28-29 that Strauss, as Atomic Energy Commission chairman, had connived at a conflict of interests in the Dixon-Yates case and had withheld information about Dixon-Yates from Congress. Strauss, denying Kefauver's charges and accusing him of using "the technique of trial by innuendo," told the committee Apr. 30 that he

had not known that First Boston Corp. Vice Pres. Adolphe H. Wenzell had been acting for both his banking firm & the Budget Bureau during the Dixon-Yates negotiations. Strauss said: "I thought the Dixon-Yates contract was . . . good . . . I still do. . . . If the circumstances were the same, I would approve it now." [See Vol. XVI, p. 309D3]

Dr. David R. Inglis, incoming chairman of the Federation of Atomic Scientists, testified Apr. 30 that Strauss was a "well-known isolationist" who bore much responsibility for the frustrating of disarmament talks with the USSR because of his "narrow dedication . . . to the single-track approach of modern weaponry with no toleration for negotiations as a parallel track toward future security." Inglis charged Apr. 30-May 1 that Strauss had blocked scientific progress by "over-zealousness" for security & through anti-intellectualism. Inglis accused Strauss of "personal vindictiveness" & of dragging scientific freedom deliberately "into the dirt" by insisting on lifting Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer's security clearance. Inglis, an Argonne National Laboratory theoretical physicist, conceded May 1 that he might have been "vindictive" toward Strauss.

Strauss, rejecting Inglis' charges as "misstatements," "untruths" & "undocumented opinions," said May 1 that as AEC chairman he had given scientists unprecedented AEC representation and had expanded research on peaceful exploitation of hydrogen power by increasing annual expenditures on it from \$400,000 in 1953 to more than \$20 million.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, charged in May 4-5 testimony that Strauss had "demonstrated . . . a desire to reach out for power and to use that power to upset the programs of Cabinet officers" & the President. He said Strauss had practiced "deception" on Congress and had "violated" the intent of the Atomic Energy Act by trying to keep important information from Congress. Anderson said Strauss had told the committee "unqualified falsehoods" and had tried to usurp undeserved credit by claiming, when the hearings opened Mar. 17, that "I [Strauss] proposed & procured the establishment of the system of long-range detection by which we first learned . . . that the Soviet government had achieved atomic capability. Immediately thereafter, I began the movement to initiate the development of a qualitatively superior weapon—the thermonuclear [hydrogen] bomb." According to Anderson, (a) Strauss "neither proposed nor procured the establishment of a system of long-range detection" but "did participate in the [previously started] drive to bring it to success"; (b) the movement to start developing an H-bomb "was going on in many quarters before Mr. Strauss got into the picture."

Pres. Eisenhower, at his press conference May 5, defended Strauss as "a valuable public servant . . . of

the utmost integrity & competence." He said it would be "a pretty bad situation" if people could not be confirmed because of "personal antagonisms." Mr. Eisenhower had told reporters Apr. 29 that he had known Strauss long, had "never heard one single word against his character," honesty or ability and was "really puzzled" at the delay in his being confirmed. [See p. 137G1]

CIVIL RIGHTS

Racial Strife. The body of Mack Charles Parker was found in the Pearl River near Bogalusha, La. May 4. He apparently had died of 2 bullet wounds. Parker, a Negro rape suspect, had been kidnaped from the Poplarville, Miss. jail by a white lynch mob.

Pres. Eisenhower told reporters May 5 that he did not think the Parker case justified any clamor for new civil rights legislation because existing law was sufficient to deal with lynchings. [See p. 137B2]

Anthony Lewis reported in the N.Y. Times May 4 that a motive for the Parker lynching may have been the fact that in "a large part" of Mississippi "it is impossible to obtain a constitutionally valid conviction of a Negro." According to Lewis: This "situation, with grave implications for much of the South," existed because judges long had ruled that the "systematic exclusion of Negroes from juries in a locality voids any criminal conviction of a Negro constitutionally"; in most of Mississippi few or no Negroes could serve on juries because juries in the state were chosen from voter lists and election boards registered few or no Negroes; it was "recognized locally" that had Parker been convicted, his conviction probably would have been reversed because no Negroes were registered to vote in the county and no Negroes, therefore, served on the county's juries; the first Supreme Court reversal of a conviction on these grounds took place in 1879, but "strict enforcement of this doctrine in Mississippi" lagged until Jan. 16, 1959, when the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals granted a habeas corpus appeal in the case of Robert Lee Goldsby, a Negro convicted of murder; Judge Richard T. Rives, author of the decision, conceding that a similar situation existed in his "own home state of Alabama," rejected any assumption that "Negroes, the majority class in Carroll County [where Goldsby had been tried], had en masse, or in any substantial numbers, voluntarily abstained from registering as electors." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 365B2]

Ora Lee Rogers, 23, Negro accused of a white woman's rape-murder, was taken from the Rapides Parish jail in Alexandria, La. and hidden by local authorities May 1 to avert what officials said otherwise would have resulted in a certain lynching. Rogers was accused of bludgeoning, stabbing, raping & strangling Mrs. Lumley Guillory, 36, in her husband's general store in Reddell, La. and then stealing \$800 from the store's safe.

4 white youths were seized in Tallahassee, Fla. early May 2 on charges of abducting & raping a 19-year-old Negro co-ed from the all-Negro Florida A&M University. Students boycotted A&M classes May 4 in a "passive demonstration for justice" but called off the strike the same day after a grand jury was ordered to convene to consider the case.

6 Negro boys were injured Apr. 26 by shotgun blasts from a car that sped through a Richmond, Va. Negro neighborhood. Police obtained warrants against 9 white youths Apr. 27 and arrested 6 of them by Apr. 28.

6 Negro youths were fined \$50 each and given 60-90-day jail sentences in Norfolk, Va. May 4 for attacks

May 1 on a white Navy chief petty officer & a white Marine private.

James Garland Martin, ex-aide of Ku Klux Klan Wizard James Cole's, was fined \$250 by State Judge Hamilton Hobgood in Lumberton, N. C. May 4 on his plea of guilty to charges of inciting to riot in connection with a clash between Klansmen & Lumbee Indians in Maxton, N.C. in Jan. 1958. Martin previously had been sentenced to 6-12 months in jail, but this verdict had been reversed. Hobgood said Cole was "the instigator of the riot." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 89C-D1]

Virginia. The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va. May 5 ordered Prince Edward County, Va. to admit qualified Negroes to its all-white high school in September and to take "immediate steps" to integrate public elementary schools also. The court, consisting of Circuit Judges Morris Soper & Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. and District Judge Roby C. Thompson, returned the case to District Judge Sterling Hutcheson, who had granted a 7-year delay in integration on grounds that "violence may be within the realm of probability." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 284A-B2]

9 Negro children entered 3 white schools in Alexandria, Va. Feb. 10 after U.S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan had ordered their admission Feb. 4 and Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals had refused Feb. 7 to grant a delay. Bryan Feb. 4 upheld the Alexandria school board's refusal to admit 3 Negroes to white George Washington High on grounds that the all-Negro Parker-Gray High was closer to their homes. [See p. 29B-C3]

U.S. District Judge John Paul in Harrisonburg, Va. Feb. 10 ordered officials in Front Royal, Va. to reopen Warren County High School on an integrated basis Feb. 18. Warren County's white parents voted by 545-4 to boycott the integrated public high school and continue to send their children to make-shift private classes, the Warren County Educational Foundation, which sponsored the private classes, reported Feb. 13. Sobeloff of the U.S. Circuit Court refused Feb. 16 to delay the public high school's desegregation until September. The school reopened Feb. 18 with 22 Negroes but no whites enrolling. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 325G2-C3]

Charlottesville, Va. authorities submitted a new school desegregation plan Feb. 18, and Judge Paul approved it Mar. 30. The plan provided that transfer requests would be considered not on racial grounds but on the basis of the ratio of students to teachers. The school superintendent was given wide authority to approve transfers. The NAACP had agreed to the plan. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 325G2-C3]

Alabama. Gov. John Patterson of Alabama told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee in Washington Apr. 22 that "the citizens of my state will not tolerate or support an integrated school system. If the federal government attempts to integrate our schools by force, we will have chaos, disorder, possible violence, and we



Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended May 2

FINANCE:

U.S. Treasury—

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks	*\$20,330	*\$20,409	*\$22,024
Currency circulation	*\$31,244	*\$31,332	*\$30,520

Banks—

Com'l & ind'l loans\$	*\$30,631	*\$30,670	*\$29,714
Agricultural loans\$	*\$598	*\$605	*\$460
N.Y. bank clearings	\$12,743,054,487	\$12,846,977,437	\$13,896,851,744
England note circulation	*\$2,054,481	*\$2,050,238	*\$2,010,411

N.Y. Stock Exchange—

Stock sales (shares)	17,775,705	17,788,350	12,434,330
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	237.29	237.83	192.16
Bond sales (par value)	\$29,587,500	\$30,184,000	\$26,448,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	87.55	87.47	90.21

INDUSTRY:

Auto output (cars & trucks)† ..	146,029	160,974	96,251
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	^b 7,132,225	7,133,025	6,312,385
Soft-coal output (tons)	^c 8,055,000	7,985,000	7,172,000
Electric output (kwh.)	^a 12,538	*12,609	*11,206
Carloadings (cars)	^b 647,282	633,546	533,851

PRICES:

Wheat (bu.)	\$2.42½	\$2.43	\$2.65½
Corn (bu.)	\$1.59½	\$1.57½	\$1.60¾
Cotton (lb.)	\$3.62	\$3.605	\$3.605
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	\$33.83	\$34.83	\$31.50
Wholesale food index†	\$6.15	\$6.16	\$6.58
Weekly whisl. index (BLS)¶ ..	119.8	119.9	119.3

BUSINESS:

Dept. store sales\$¶	^b 142	132	136
Failures (Apr. 23)‡	300	304	329

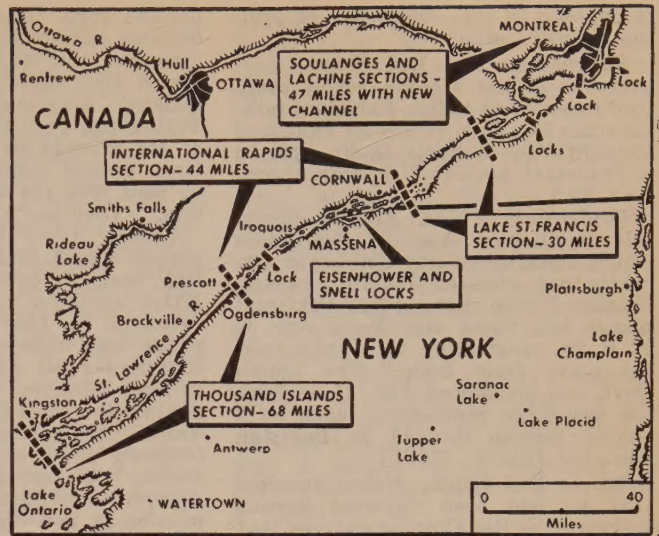
*In millions
†Bradstreet
cities, Apr. 22

**N.Y. Herald Tribune
¶1947-49=100
bApr. 25

§Fed. Reserve
cApr. 18

†Ward's estimate
Board
dApr. 28

‡Dun & Co.
aMember banks, 94



(Wide World)

Map shows main divisions of St. Lawrence Seaway—from Montreal to Great Lakes—which was opened to traffic Apr. 25.

will be forced to close our schools." Alabamans "will scrap their public school system rather than submit to integration of the races," he declared. He charged that, as a result of federal interference, race relations in Alabama "have deteriorated to a sad state." (Patterson had warned in his inaugural address Jan. 19 that if pressure for integration continued, Alabama's public schools might be closed and "not be reopened in your lifetime & mine.") [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 408E-F1, 365A2]

All 9 applications of Negroes for entry to white schools in Birmingham, Ala. were rejected on various non-racial grounds by city Schools Supt. L. Frazier Banks by Mar. 2. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 393A-B2]

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ruled in Montgomery, Ala. Mar. 6 that the 1957 Civil Rights Act did not empower the federal government to sue states on charges of violating Negroes' voting rights. He therefore dismissed an action in which the Justice Department had sued Alabama to force Macon County, Ala. officials to let 20 "qualified" Negroes register to vote. Johnson, citing "the legislative history" of the Civil Rights Act, said that if it had authorized the U.S. "to sue a state for preventive relief, the act would not have been passed." He said ex-Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. had told the Senate Judiciary Committee that the Justice Department sought jurisdiction limited to "commencing civil proceedings against individuals." Johnson also held that nobody could be sued under the act in Macon County because 2 members of the Macon County Board of Registrars had resigned and the 3d had died. [See p. 128E1]

Johnson Jan. 26 had dismissed charges against ex-Alabama Circuit Judge George Corley Wallace, 39, who had been accused of contempt of court for failing to give the Federal Civil Rights Commission access to voter

registration records of Barbour & Bullock Counties. Johnson said that Wallace, who had turned the records over to hastily-summoned grand juries, had pretended to withhold the records from the federal agency but actually had helped the agency get the data. Johnson said that Wallace, whose term as judge had expired Jan. 19, had "attempted to give the impression that he was defying the court's order" but, "through subterfuge . . . did comply with the order of this court" that he let the federal commission see the records. Johnson, a friend & law-school classmate of Wallace's, indicated a possibility that Wallace, an unsuccessful candidate in the 1958 gubernatorial primary, might have had "political" reasons for using "devious means" to obey an unpopular order. [See p. 12B-G2]

In a move to keep voting data from the Federal Civil Rights Commission, Alabama Legislature completed action Feb. 18 on a bill permitting registrars to destroy records after 30 days.

The Rev. Calvin Wood, 25, Negro minister, was convicted by Circuit Judge Alta L. King in Birmingham Mar. 26 of violating Alabama's boycott law by urging congregation members not to ride Birmingham buses until they were desegregated. King sentenced Wood to 6 months in prison and fined him \$500 but released him on a \$1,000 appeal bond. [See Vol. XVII, p. 393B2-A3]

Housing. Washington's State Board Against Discrimination ruled Apr. 30 that Coast Guard Cmdr. & Mrs. John L. O'Meara must sell their home in an all-white Seattle neighborhood to Negro postal employee Robert L. Jones for \$18,000. The decision was in compliance with a 1957 state law that empowered the board to prevent bias in federally-aided housing. The O'Mearas, who had put their house up for sale, claimed they had rejected Jones' offer only because they

had agreed previously to sell to another family (white).

(Witnesses had told the Federal Civil Rights Commission in New York hearings Feb. 2-3 that housing discrimination against Jews, Negroes & Puerto Ricans was widespread in New York & its suburbs and that housing bias existed in most other areas of the country. Dr. Irving M. Engel, president of the American Jewish Committee, testified Feb. 3 that suburban Bronxville, N.Y., for example, was "what Hitler described as 'Judenrein' area—free of Jews." He reported that Jews were excluded from at least 15 desirable Washington neighborhoods within 3 to 5 miles of the White House and that many high government officials lived in the areas and "knowingly or unwittingly" participated in the discrimination. The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, University of Notre Dame president, presided at the hearings. He said Feb. 3 that he thought "New York has been taking more legal steps against discrimination than any other city or state" and that anti-bias "progress is being made here.") [See p. 85A-B1]

FOREIGN

Tibet

Nehru Vs. Pakistan Pact. Indian Prime Min. Nehru May 4 rejected proposals that India & Pakistan resolve their major differences and set up a defensive alliance against Communist Chinese military power based in Tibet.

Nehru told the Indian Parliament in New Delhi that if India abandoned its policy of "nonalignment" it would "lose every anchor" and its "self-respect." Nehru expressed himself as in favor of "settling our troubles with Pakistan and leading a normal, friendly & neighborly life," but he made clear that India's "entire policy

is opposed to this conception of joining military alliances."

Suggestions that Red China's suppression of the Tibetan revolt could lead to renewed Indian-Pakistani military ties had been voiced by Pakistani Foreign Min. Manzoor Qadir Apr. 18 & Pakistani Amb.-to-U.S. Aziz Ahmed Apr. 30.*

(Defense Min. V. K. Krishna Menon told Parliament Apr. 22 that India would force down any Pakistani aircraft that violated Indian airspace. Krishna Menon charged that Pakistani planes had flown over India Apr. 9, 14 & 20, penetrating to a point "not far away from Delhi." The Indian Govt. had denounced Apr. 21 as false the espionage confessions made by 2 Indian airmen downed in Pakistan Apr. 10) [See p. 118G3]

Scores Red China. Nehru asserted that he had been "grieved beyond measure" by Red Chinese charges that India was involved in the Tibetan revolt. He reiterated that India would maintain peaceful coexistence with Red China, but he warned that China's actions in Tibet tended to discredit the accord on Panch Shilah (5 principles of coexistence) signed by Nehru & Chinese Premier Chou in 1954. Nehru said that Red China's version of the Tibetan revolt and its charges of Indian complicity would not stand "the slightest scrutiny."

Nearly 9,000 Tibetan rebels & refugees were disclosed by Nehru to have fled Tibet after the suppression of the revolt. 6,500 Tibetans were said to have entered territory of India's Northwest Frontier Agency. 1,500 were said to have entered Bhutan. 700 were reported to be in Sikkim.

Nehru conferred Apr. 30 with King Mahendra of Nepal on Red China's action in Tibet. The 2 leaders met in Bhimnagar on the Indian-Nepalese frontier to lay the cornerstone of a dam on the Kosi River.

May Day broadcasts by Peiping radio quoted Chinese press editorials charging that "Indian expansionists" were holding the Dalai Lama hostage to force Red China to renounce its position in Tibet. They charged that Nehru had "tried to cover up with the flag of nationalism . . . crimes committed by a handful of Tibetan rebels who betrayed their own country in collaboration with foreign forces." [See pp. 138B3, 128G2]

Algeria. French Pres. de Gaulle declared publicly for the first time Apr. 29 that his policy for Algeria could be described as one of "integration" with metropolitan France. His statement was published Apr. 30 in the Algerian newspaper L'Echo d'Oran.

De Gaulle, meeting in Paris with a group of National Assembly deputies from Algeria, said he had refused to

use the word "integration" in the past because extremists had attempted to "impose" the word on him. He asserted that extremists who now demanded Algeria's integration with France had been the major opponents of his attempt in 1943 to give Moslems voting rights—a move which, he said, was the essence of "integration." [See pp. 53C2, 23F1, 13A1]

French Army Hq. in Algiers reported May 4 that 2,000 rebel troops had been executed in the Kabylie Mtns. area for treason against the rebellion in 1958 and that a new purge was underway in rebel ranks. Captured rebel documents were said to have contained treason accusations against the rebel State Undersecy., Si Taieb (M'Hammed Ouzdeck), & a formerly pro-French turncoat, Si Azedine, both currently members of an Algerian Provisional Government arms mission to Red China.

The new Algiers Municipal Council (41 Moslems, 34 Europeans) elected Mohammed Bouharaoua, a Moslem, as Algiers mayor Apr. 30. [See p. 129G1]

Belgium. Govt. pledges of gradual independence for the Belgian Congo were approved Apr. 30 by a 110-71 confidence vote of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies. [See p. 13G2]

Britain. The U.S. Govt. was warned May 3 by Laborite leader Hugh Gaitskell that "even the slightest appearance" of American intervention "in a British general election" could damage Anglo-U.S. relations. Gaitskell's comment referred to a Christian Science Monitor editorial on State Secy. Herter's need to support the Macmillan Govt. against "unrealistic" Laborite foreign policies.

The Order of Knight of the Garter, Britain's oldest chivalric title, was conferred Apr. 22 by Queen Elizabeth on Field Marshal Sir William Slim, 67, governor general of Australia, and on the Duke of Northumberland, 45. [See pp. 30F1, 4D3]

U.S. & Soviet efforts "to get a man into space" were termed a waste of time & money Apr. 30 by Sir John Cockcroft, British Atomic Energy Authority research director. He said in Melbourne, Australia that "space travel will not be of great use to humanity" & "there will be great difficulty in getting such a spaceman back to earth safely." [See p. 139G1]

Burma. Soviet Embassy guards kidnapped an embassy attaché, Col. Mikhail I. Stryguine, from a Rangoon hospital Apr. 28 and forced him to board a Chinese Communist plane May 3 after he had denounced the Soviet regime and begged for political asylum in Burma. He had entered the hospital Apr. 27 after a suicide attempt. Burmese newsmen who tried to question Stryguine at Rangoon's Mingaladon airport were mauled by Soviet personnel.

Canada. A Defense White Paper issued Apr. 30 by Defense Min. George R. Pearkes listed military appropriations for fiscal 1960 totalling \$1,680,194,006 (\$811,304,000 for the Air Force, \$448,850,000 for the Army, \$287,492,000 for the Navy). [See p. 119A3]

Prime Min. Diefenbaker protested May 4 against the U.S.' banning Feb. 19 of Canadian trucks carrying Red Chinese food products from U.S. roads between British Columbia & eastern Canada. [See pp. 119A3, 5A1]

East Germany. Bishop Otto Dibelius of the German Evangelical Church made public Apr. 29 a letter to Premier Grotewohl in which he assailed East German Govt. efforts to "suppress the churches & pave the way for atheism." Dibelius' letter was written in response to recent demands by Grotewohl that religion be excluded from the education of East German youth. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 339C3, 150D2]

France. Socialist Party leader Guy Mollet called May 3 for the formation of a "front for the defense of the republic" to fight the renaissance of "internal fascism" in France. Mollet, instrumental in Pres. de Gaulle's accession to power in 1958, warned that de Gaulle was the only barrier to the collapse of French democracy. He charged that the present French regime was not representative and tended "to become an authoritarian Govt." [See pp. 54D1, 13C1; Vol. XVIII, 302F3, 177F2, 169G2]

The Autonomous Socialist Party, ending a 3-day congress in Paris May 3, voted to merge with the non-Communist Socialist Left Party and continue its participation in the anti-Gaullist Union of Democratic Forces led by ex-Premier Pierre Mendès-France. [See p. 94G3; Vol. XVIII, 302G3]

The French Govt. announced May 4 that it had repaid all \$340 million worth of foreign currency obtained in forced loans from private French banks since 1957. [See p. 120A1]

French Community. The Malagache (Madagascan) Republic Parliament voted by 113-1 May 1 to elect ex-Premier Philibert Tsiranana as the republic's first president. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 279E3]

French State Min. Félix Houphouët-Boigny was invested May 1 as Ivory Coast premier. He had returned to the Ivory Coast to resume African political activities. [See pp. 45B2, 39D1]

2 Africans were killed & 10 wounded Apr. 27 in renewed anti-Govt. outbreaks in the Congo Republic. [See p. 63F2]

Guinea. An agreement proclaiming a Union of Independent African States was signed in Conakry, Guinea May 1 by Pres. Sekou Touré & visiting Premier Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana. The Union, to be effective when ratified by the parliaments of Ghana & Guinea, empowered the 2 heads of state to "determine common policy on matters of defense" but left control of diplomacy, armed forces & residual sovereignty to member states. The agreement provided for a Union Economic Council & Union Bank to "issue . . . the respective currencies of member states." The union agreement was to be submitted to all independent African states. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 431E1, 382B3]

* Addressing the Far East-America Council of Commerce & Industry in New York, Ahmed declared that if the Kashmiri & Indus River disputes were settled, "Pakistan would be willing to participate with India in a scheme of joint defense of the subcontinent." Ahmed criticized the U.S. for its assurances of emergency military aid to India in view of India's refusal to join regional defense agreements. Ahmed said that the U.S. had "a special responsibility" to help bring about an Indian-Pakistani reconciliation.

Touré disclosed in a N.Y. Times interview Apr. 28 that Guinea had appealed to Pres. Eisenhower for "one or 2 thousand rifles" before accepting Soviet-bloc arms gifts. Touré said that the Guinea arms request was made through Liberian Pres. William V. S. Tubman in Nov. 1958, before the U.S. had established diplomatic relations with Guinea, but had not been answered. The U.S. State Dept. asserted Apr. 30 that Guinea had not replied to U.S. suggestions of direct talks on the matter. [See p. 129A3, 103E1; Vol. XVIII, 364B3]

Hungary. Cols. J. Grant Lemmon & Raoul Renault, respectively U.S. & French military attachés in Budapest, were detained for 10 hours Apr. 27 after entering a forbidden border zone. A Hungarian protest warned Apr. 30 that further violations by the U.S. Legation staff would be punished by expulsion. [See p. 39F1]

India. U.S. Vice Pres. Nixon called on free nations May 4 to undertake "another historic effort in international cooperation" similar to NATO to aid India & other less-developed nations in their struggle against poverty & communism. Nixon addressed a New York conference on India arranged by the Com. for International Economic Growth. He warned that India's success or failure would have "tremendous impact" on other uncommitted nations & could be more important than even the current East-West negotiations over Germany. [See p. 129C3, 94E3]

A meeting of Kerala State Roman Catholics, presided over by Archb. Mather Kavukattu of Changanacheri, decided Apr. 29 to keep Kerala State Catholic schools closed rather than permit the Communist-controlled state Govt. to choose teachers for the schools. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 269C3]

The Indian Parlt. voted Apr. 29 to replace convertible rupees used in India's Persian Gulf sheikdoms with new currency in an effort to halt use of the rupees to finance widespread gold smuggling.

Indonesia. The U.S. Govt. announced Apr. 30 that it would sell Indonesia 50 obsolete combat aircraft (15 B-25 bombers & 35 P-51 fighters) and 10 Lockheed C-130B prop-jet transports to bolster the Indonesian Air Force. [See p. 45G2]

Lt. Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, Indonesian chief of staff, disclosed May 2 that the Army had made contact with rebel leaders for talks on ending the rebellion in Sumatra & the Celebes. [See p. 111A3]

Italy. A Soviet note protested Apr. 28 that Italy had joined "partisans of the cold war" against the USSR and warned that U.S. missile bases in Italy had "become a target that would be destroyed in retaliation" in any East-West hostilities. [See p. 103G1]

70% of Italy's one million steel, shipyard & automotive workers struck May 4-5 to emphasize demands for a 14% increase in hourly wages (now 35-45¢) and a shorter work week. [See p. 30C1]

Japan. A Soviet note warned May 4 against Japanese acceptance of U.S. nuclear missile bases and proposed to Japan a "collective security" pact with the USSR, Red China, the U.S. & other "Asian & Pacific countries." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 402D2]

Kenya. Colonial Secy. Alan T. Lennox-Boyd promised a delegation of African, Arab & Asian Kenya Legislative Councilors May 1 that he would meet with Gov. Sir Evelyn Baring to discuss lifting emergency regulations imposed in Kenya during the Mau Mau uprising. [See p. 130B1]

Korea. Rear Adm. Ira H. Nunn, senior UN delegate to the Korean Joint Military Armistice Comm., renewed Apr. 27 UN Command demands for information on 2,147 Allied servicemen who had disappeared after their capture by Communist forces. [See Vol. XVI, p. 154E3]

The Seoul opposition daily Kyunghyang Shinmun was closed by Govt. Information Dir. Chun Sung Chun Apr. 30 on grounds that articles by Chu Yo Han had urged revolt against the South Korean Govt. The paper's suppression was protested May 1 by U.S. Amb.-to-South Korea Walter C. Dowling. [See p. 120F2]

Seoul dispatches reported Apr. 30 that 6 South Korean generals had resigned & 200 other officers had been retired under Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Song Yo Chun's anti-corruption campaign. [See p. 70D3]

Nigeria. Lt. Col. Sir John Dring was appointed May 1 as adviser to the Nigerian Govt. & administrator of plebiscites to determine the political future of the Northern & Southern Cameroons. [See p. 83B1]

Pakistan. K. H. Khurshid was sworn in May 1 as president of Azad (Pakistani) Kashmir.

Pres. Z. H. Lari of the Karachi Bar Assn. assailed Pres. Ayub Khan's regime as dictatorial May 2. Lari demanded early election of a constituent assembly to write a new Pakistani constitution. [See p. 71C1]

Soviet Union. Defense Min. Rodion Y. Malinovsky told the annual May Day celebration in Moscow May 1 that the USSR's armed forces were "ready at any instant to render a crushing rebuff to any aggressor." The Red Square military parade, witnessed by Pres. Voroshilov, Premier Khrushchev & other Soviet leaders, displayed no missiles or new weapons and reportedly was the shortest in Soviet history. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 146C2]

Premier Khrushchev toured the site of the American National Exhibition in Moscow's Sokolniki Park May 4 and described the building's aluminum dome as "very interesting" & worth copying by the USSR. [See p. 46C3]

Lenin Peace Prizes valued at \$25,000 were awarded Apr. 30 to Khrushchev, British writer Ivor Montagu & U.S. Negro scientist W. E. B. Dubois. [See p. 130C3]

The N.Y. Times reported May 6 that Soviet Deputy Culture Min. Nikolai N. Danilov, currently in the U.S., had invited the State Dept. to send a production of the American

musical "My Fair Lady" to the USSR. Victor Louis, 30, Soviet translator, confirmed May 4 in Moscow that he planned to produce a Russian version of the musical despite protests Apr. 30 by its authors, Alan Jay Lerner & Frederick Loewe. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 95E1]

Dir. William H. Pickering of the California Inst. of Technology's Jet Propulsion Laboratory called upon the USSR Apr. 30 to permit international observation of its next space probe or satellite launching to demonstrate its willingness to relax the threat of missile war.

Spain. Madrid crowds cheered Prince Juan Carlos de Bourbon, 22, son of pretender Don Juan, as he marched before Generalissimo Franco May 3 among troops parading in Spain's annual military review. [See p. 121D1]

Thailand. Finance Min. Chote Kunkasem was dismissed May 2 on charges of accepting a commission on the printing of Thailand's banknotes. Economics Min. Sunthorn Hongladarom was named finance minister. Kasem Sripayak became economics minister. [See p. 47C1]

Turkey. Mobs of Democratic Party adherents stoned ex-Pres. Ismet Inonu, Republican People's Party leader, during a political demonstration in Usak May 2. Demonstrators wrecked the plant of the opposition newspaper Demokrat Izmir in Izmir the same day. [See p. 15F1]

An RAF rescue team May 5 destroyed secret missile material found in the wreckage of a British plane that had crashed on Mt. Suphan Dag in northern Turkey Apr. 24. 12 passengers & crewmen died in the crash. [See p. 140B3]

LATIN AMERICA

Panama. 87 invaders, mostly Cubans, who landed Apr. 24 near Santa Isabel on the Caribbean, surrendered without resistance May 1 to Panamanian troops in the village of Nombre de Dios. 6 other men were reported to have fled into the jungle. The surrender had been arranged by Fernando Lobo of Brazil, chairman of a 5-man Org. of Amer. States investigating committee that had arrived in Panama Apr. 29. The invasion leader, Cesar Vega of Cuba, said the group had decided to surrender in response to appeals by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro & his brother, Raul.

District Atty. Dario Sandoval issued a formal order Apr. 29 for the arrest of Dr. Roberto Arias, who had been charged with directing the invasion. Arias still was in the Brazilian Embassy in Panama. Arias' cousin, Ruben Miro, alleged leader of the Panamanian revolutionary movement in Cuba, was reported under arrest Apr. 30 in Havana.

The U.S. State Dept. disclosed Apr. 30 that a coastal minesweeper & a destroyer-type vessel had been assigned to help patrol the Panamanian coast in case of other rebel landings. The patrol was called off May 4 as no longer needed. [See p. 140B2]

OBITUARIES

Wilford Swett Alexander, 80, Federal Alcohol Administrator 1936-40; Apr. 24 in Southport, Conn.

Reginald Arkell, 76, British novelist ("Old Herbaceous") who also wrote musical comedies ("1066 and All That") & light verse and founded Men Only magazine; May 1 in Wiltshire, England.

Josephine C. Carmody Burricelli, 67, 43d victim of cancer incurred while radium watch-dial painter at U.S. Radium Corp. in 1919; Apr. 23 in Orange, N.J. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 360D1]

Hassan Jabbara, 61, Syrian-born United Arab Republic Finance Min. since 1958 (in central cabt.), ex-Syrian Finance Min., Eco. Min.; May 3 in Cairo of heart attack. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 78G2]

Rear Adm. Harvey Fletcher Johnson, 76, U.S. Coast Guard Chief Engineer 1935-46; Apr. 22 in Bethesda, Md.

Messmore Kendall, 86, atty., ex-head Sons of the Amer. Revolution & other patriotic groups, theatrical producer, builder of N.Y.'s Capitol Theater, authority on George Washington; May 1 in Palm Beach, Fla.

Dr. William Fielding Ogburn, 72, sociologist, political economist, ex-pres. Amer. Statistical Assn. and Amer. Sociological Soc., ex-chrmn. Social Research Council, author; Apr. 27 in Tallahassee, Fla.

Rep. James G. Polk (D., O.), 62; Apr. 28 in Washington of cancer.

Egon Reinert, 50, Christian Dem. Min. Pres. of the Saar since June 1957; Apr. 23 in Saarbruecken of auto accident injuries. (Reinert's government had resigned Jan. 21 in a dispute over Christian People's Party representation, but Reinert formed a new government in late February.) [See p. 31E1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Pulitzer Prizes awarded May 4 by Columbia U. in New York:

Letters

Drama—Archibald MacLeish, 67, for his verse play "J.B.," based on Bible Book of Job (he had won Pulitzer poetry prizes for "Conquistador" in 1932 & again in 1953 for "Collected Poems"); **fiction**—Robert Lewis Taylor, 46, for "The Travels of Jamie McPeeters"; **history**—Leonard D. White, U. of Chicago Public Admin. prof. (died Feb. 28, 1958), for "The Republican Era: 1869-1901"; **biography**—Arthur Walworth for 2-vol. "Woodrow Wilson"; **poetry**—Stanley Jasspon Kunitz, 53, for "Selected Poems 1928-58"; **music**—John La Montaine, 39, for his Piano Concerto; **traveling art scholarship** (\$1,500)—Cooper Union student Jerome Paul Witkin.

Journalism

Journalistic public service—Utica (N.Y.) Observer-Dispatch and Utica Daily Press for campaign against corruption, gambling & vice in Utica and achievement of civic reforms; **national reporting**—Howard Van Smith, 47, Miami (Fla.) News, for series on Florida migratory workers; **international reporting**—Joseph Martin, 45, & Philip Santora, 47, N.Y. Daily News, for series disclosing brutality of Batista regime in Cuba; **local reporting under deadline**—Mary Lou Werner, 32, Washington Evening Star, for year-long coverage of integration crisis in Virginia; **local reporting without deadline**—John Harold Brislin, 47, Scranton (Pa.) Tribune & Scrantonian for 4-year campaign against labor violence leading to imprisonment of 10 corrupt union officials; **editorial writing**—Ralph McGill, 61, Atlanta Constitution, for editorial condemning school & synagogue bombings; **cartoon**—Bill (William Henry) Mauldin, 37, St. Louis Post Dispatch, for Oct. 30 cartoon depicting Russian Nobel Prize winner in Siberian

prison camp (Mauldin won Pulitzer Prize in 1945 for wartime Willie & Joe cartoons); **photograph**—William Seaman, 34, Minneapolis Star, for May 17 photograph showing body of child killed in traffic accident. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 152F2]

Arthur Godfrey, 55, radio-TV personality, underwent surgery Apr. 30 in New York for the removal of a cancer in his left lung. [See Vol. XIV, p. 80D3]

George Grosz, 65, satirical & impressionist painter who fled Nazi Germany in 1933 and became a U.S. citizen, announced May 2 that he would move his home from New York to West Berlin due to his wife's health and the recovery of property lost when he became an exile. He planned to retain U.S. citizenship.

Prison riot Apr. 22 by 59 convicts at the Concord (Mass.) reformatory was put down 4 hours after it began. 15 hostages were freed. Prison Supt. Edward S. Grennan said the rioters, led by Charles (Bull) Martin, had no grievances but simply "wanted out." [See p. 132G2]

Stephen S. Scopas, 49, Greek-born ex-NYC magistrate, was arrested May 4 in New York on charges of conspiracy and violation of the penal & social welfare laws. Scopas, with atty. Jacob S. Cohen, 55, who also was arrested, allegedly had brought into the U.S. 30 Greek orphans during 1956-57 for sale to couples in the New York area for prices ranging from \$1,500 to \$2,800. Scopas, who was asked by Mayor Wagner May 2 to resign as a magistrate, contended that his baby-adoption services preceded his becoming a judge and conformed with Greek law.

George Hewlett, cashier of the Long Beach (Calif.) National Bank, shot himself fatally May 1 in Long Beach because of an estimated \$1-\$3 million shortage on his books. It was believed that after Hewlett had been promoted to vice president of the merged Long Beach Natl. Bank and U.S. Natl. Bank of San Francisco, he no longer could hide the shortage. John Hendrickson, a Los Angeles business man named in Hewlett's note, was arrested May 3 on charges of helping Hewlett misapply \$20,000 from the bank Mar. 20.

Judge Jennie Loitman Barron of the Mass. Superior Court was named "American Mother of 1959" by the American Mothers' Com. May 5 in New York (in connection with Mother's Day May 10). Wife of atty. Samuel Barron Jr. and mother of 3 daughters, she was given a lifetime appointment to the court in February. [See Vol. XVII, p. 152A3]

Netherlands Queen Juliana was 50 Apr. 30 [See Vol. XVII, p. 144G3]

Japanese Emperor Hirohito was 58 Apr. 29. [See p. 122E3]

Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York was 70 May 4. [See Vol. XVII, p. 415A2]

LEADING APRIL FILMS

New York Releases

Aparajito. 2d in Indian trilogy about poor family's life in Benares. Screenplay & direction by Satyajit Ray. Presented by Edw. Harrison. With Karuna Banerji, Pinaki Sen Gupta, Smaran Ghosal, Kanu Banerji, Ramani Sen Gupta. Apr. 28.

Compulsion. Screen version of Meyer Levin's novel based on Loeb-Leopold murder case. Screenplay by Richard Murphy. Directed by Richard Fleischer. Produced by Richard D. Zanuck for 20th Century-Fox. With Orson Welles, Bradford Dillman, Dean Stockwell, Diane Varsi, E. G. Marshall, Martin Milner. Apr. 1.

Count Your Blessings. British heiress & World War II French pilot have difficulty resuming honeymoon delayed 7 years. Screenplay by Karl Tunberg based on Nancy Mitford's novel "The Blessing." Directed by Jean Negulesco. Produced in Metrocolor by Tunberg for MGM. With Deborah Kerr, Rossano Brazzi, Maurice Chevalier, Martin Stephens, Tom Helmore, Ronald Squire. Apr. 23.

Imitation of Life. New version of Fannie Hurst's novel about 2 mother-daughter relationships. Screenplay by Eleanor Griffin & Allan Scott. Directed by Douglas Sirk. Produced by Ross Hunter in EastmanColor for Universal-Intl. With Lana Turner, John Gavin, Sandra Dee, Susan Kohner, Juanita Moore, Robt. Alda, Dan O'Herlihy. Apr. 17.

Love Is My Profession. Jean Gabin, Brigitte Bardot in French-language drama about lawyer who saves trollop from jail, falls in love with her. Screenplay by Jean Aurenche & Pierre Bost based on Georges Simenon's novel "In Case of Emergency." Directed by Claude Autant-Lara. Produced by Raoul J. Levy; Kingsley-Intl. release. With Edwige Fenech, Franco Interlenghi, Nicole Berger. Apr. 27.

The Mating Game. Income tax inspector comes to straighten out Maryland farmer's account, stays to marry his daughter. Screenplay by Wm. Roberts. Directed by Geo. Marshall. Produced by Philip Barry Jr. in Metrocolor for MGM. With Debbie Reynolds, Tony Randall, Paul Douglas, Fred Clark, Philip Ober. Apr. 29.

Monpti. German-language film set in Paris about proper love affair between Hungarian artist & French girl. Screenplay by Gabor von Vaszarays & Helmut Kautner. Directed by Kautner. UFA production released by Bakros Intl. With Romy Schneider, Horst Bucholz, Mara Lane, Boy Gobert. Apr. 20.

Thunder in the Sun. 19th-century French Basques trek across U.S. to start California vineyards. Screenplay written & directed by Russell Rouse. Produced by Clarence Greene in EastmanColor for Paramount. With Susan Hayward, Jeff Chandler, Jacques Bergerac, Blanche Yurka, Carl Esmond. Apr. 8.

Warlock. Strange trio of heroic gunmen attempt to clean up terrorized Western town. Screenplay by Robt. Alan Aurthur. Directed & produced by Edward Dmytryk in DeLuxe Color for 20th Century-Fox. With Richard Widmark, Henry Fonda, Anthony Quinn, Dorothy Malone, Dolores Michaels. Apr. 30.

NEW BOOKS

By the North Gate. By Gwyn Griffin. About breakdown of colonialism in Northeast African town. Apr. 16. (Holt, 255 pp., \$3.95)*

Du Barry. By Stanley Loomis. Biog. of French courtesan Jeanne Becu, Louis XV's mistress. Apr. 23. (Lippincott, 320 pp., \$6)†

Endurance: Shackleton's Incredible Voyage. By Alfred Lansing. Account of Sir Ernest Shackleton's 1915 polar expedition. Apr. 20 (McGraw-Hill, 282 pp., \$5)†

A Good Time to Be Alive: The Impact of the World on America. By Edgar Ansel Mowrer. Political analyst sees U.S. as self-indulgent, urges a return to pioneer spirit. Apr. 20. (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 179 pp., \$3.50)†

I Knew a Phoenix: Sketches for an Autobiography. By May Sarton. Background of ex-actress & poet. Apr. 27. (Rinehart, 222 pp., \$3.75)†

J. M. Synge: 1871-1909. By David H. Greene & Edward M. Stephens. Biog. of Irish playwright. Apr. 14. (Macmillan, 321 pp., \$6.95)†

The Marauders. By Charlton Ogburn Jr. Close-up view of harrowing World War II invasion of Burma by 3,000 U.S. troops. Apr. 15. (Harper, 307 pp., \$4.50)†

Points of View. By W. Somerset Maugham. Conversational essays on Goethe, a Hindu swami & other subjects. Apr. 23. (Doubleday, 284 pp., \$4.50)†

A Pearl to India. The Life of Roberto de Nobili. By Vincent Cronin. Biog. of Italian nobleman who went to India in 1604 as missionary. Apr. 17. (Dutton, 297 pp., \$4.50)†

The Rape of the Fair Country. By Alexander Cordell. Historical novel about industrial revolution in Wales. Apr. 23. (Doubleday, 335 pp., \$3.95)*

The Status Seekers: An Exploration of Class Behavior in America and the Hidden Barriers That Affect You, Your Community, Your Future. By Vance Packard. Apr. 29. (McKay, 376 pp., \$4.50)†

War Is A Private Affair. By Edmund G. Love. Case histories of unusual World War II servicemen. Apr. 22. (Harcourt, Brace, 192 pp., \$3.75)†

*Fiction

†Non-fiction